

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port of the Montezuma, Capt. West, we have received through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the merchants Coffee House, London papers, to the 7th of January inclusive.

The London Courier of the 6th states that the intelligence from St. Petersburg, at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the imperial throne. It appears there did exist a formal document, signed by Constantine, by which he renounced, in favor of the archduke Nicholas, his right to the crown. When the news reached St. Petersburg, of the death of the emperor Alexander, this document, which had been signed and attested as triplicate, was opened, and read; but Nicholas refused to act upon its conditions, and instead of placing the crown on his own head, he, and after him the whole imperial family and the senate took the oath of fidelity to Constantine, who remained quietly at Warsaw. His presence in St. Petersburg was momentarily expected. The remaining details in the subjoined extracts, will be read with deep interest, particularly the two letters of the now widowed empress.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.

Private Letter.

"The grand duke Michael, who has this night arrived from Warsaw, has put an end to all the reports which had been circulated relative to the departure of the grand duke Constantine for Yagorok."

"At the period of the marriage of the grand duke Constantine, with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, the empress-mother who was opposed to it, obtained from the emperor a decision, according to which, in forming this alliance, Constantine was to renounce his right to the throne in favor of the grand duke Nicholas. The act was prepared, assented to, and signed by Constantine, and three copies of it were secretly deposited with the Senate, the Synod, and the supreme council of the Empire. This secret document was not to be opened, but on the death of the Emperor Alexander."

"Immediately on the dismal news of the 27th being received, the packets were officially opened, but, from respect for the hereditary rights of his eldest brother, the grand duke Nicholas delayed on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, and that he would take the oath of fidelity to the emperor Constantine I."

The senate, the great dignitaries of the empire, and the soldiers, followed his example, and, from that moment, they were occupied in looking for the arrival of their new sovereign."

"But the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the emperor Nicholas the first. He waited for orders, without which he thought he could not leave his residence. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw bringing with them the adhesion of the imperial family, and of the great bodies of the state. Now the struggle of delicacy is at an end, and the new emperor is expected here in a few days."

His arrival will suspend for four or twenty hours the mourning, which is to last a year. During all that period there will be no balls, no spectacles, no meetings in St. Petersburg."

"After deploring the loss of an emperor so generally beloved, all hearts naturally feel for the empress Elizabeth, an angel of virtue, of benevolence, who adored her husband, and who received his last sigh. — In herself, overwhelmed with grief, she has displayed in these awful moments superhuman firmness. During five days she did not quit for one moment the pillow of the emperor, and when the fatal hour arrived, despairing, but resigned, she drank from the bitter chalice. She washed the form and the hands, of him whom she had loved well, she closed his eyes, and crossed his hands on his bosom. Then it was that she fainted."

"I think I shall gratify you by sending copies of two letters, which this princess wrote to the empress-mother. They have been copied at court, and I pledge myself for their authenticity. They present the simple expression of a profound grief and a Christian resignation."

TAGANROG, Nov. 18, (N. S.) 1825.

"Dear Mother. I was not to a late to write to you by the courier of yesterday. Today, a thousand thanks to the Providence, there is decided improvement in the health of the angel of our life, amidst of his sufferings. For when

should God manifest his infinite mercy, if, not for him? Oh! my God, what moments of affliction have I passed, and you, dear mother, I can picture to myself your uneasiness. You receive the bulletins. You have, therefore, seen to what state we were yesterday reduced; and still more last night; but Wylie, [an English physician] to-day, says himself, that the state of our dear patient is satisfactory. He is exceedingly weak. Dear Mother, I confess to you that I am not myself, and that I can say no more. Pray with us, with fifty millions of men, that God may deign to complete the cure of our well beloved patient."

ELIZABETH."

November 19.—Our angel has gone to Heaven, and I—I linger still on earth. Who would have thought that I, in my weak state of health, could ever have survived him? Do not you abandon me, mother, for I am absolutely alone in this world of care."

"Our dear deceased has resumed his air of benevolence; his smile proves to me that he is happy, and that he gazes on brighter objects than exist here below. My only consolation under this irreparable loss, is that I shall not survive him; I hope to be soon reunited to him."

ELIZABETH."

"This interesting princess declared that she wished to accompany the body to this place. Reflect what dreadful anguish she must sustain in a journey which must occupy two months, 1875 werts, at 30 in each day. Every day the body will be deposited in the churches. It is impossible that she can sustain it. Yesterday the courier brought nothing from her; her weakness is extreme."

From a late English paper.

The first Message of Mr. Adams to Congress, has arrived, and will be found in this day's paper."

It has grown into a fashion with some people here, to make the voluminousness of these remarkable documents a reproach to their authors, and to treat on that account with flippant levity the system of which they form no inconsiderable part. Let us grant that the style is elaborate and affected, the phrase circumlocutory, and the execution, as a piece of writing, inelegant or heavy;—there ends the censure—and what does it amount to?—An attack upon a man's character, because his coat is three or four inches too long."

The Messages from Presidents of the United States constitute, in our judgment, the most important series of state papers that the world ever witnessed. They tell truths of inestimable moment to the interests of a great nation in the face of mankind. They are records of fact where nothing is omitted—explanations of policy where nothing can be disguised—solemn recognitions of the end for which magistrates have been appointed, and power delegated—evidences against which there is no appeal, of the awe inspired by a free people into the breast of a responsible government. Viewed in this light, the execution of the task, so far as concerns mere language, is almost less than nothing. We admit not the light and lofty brevity with which a monarch on his throne condescends sometimes to glance at those public affairs which involve the welfare of millions of his fellow creatures. In a king of England especially, it is bad as a matter of taste; for it attempts to hide what he ought to glory in exhibiting—the identity of interest between him and his subjects: and, considered as a matter of business, it is inconvenient and embarrassing. But we confess that the elaborate lengthiness, and, perhaps, even coarse embroidery, visible in the Message of an American President, being in complete harmony with the relations between the parties, have for us no inconsiderable charms. These properties of his discourse are proofs that the Chief Magistrate holds in reverence those whom he addresses—that he puts on his best suit to wait upon them, taking pains to bespeak, by studious courtesy and diligence, the favor of his acknowledged masters. Having printed the whole Message, we shall not go through its details. Mr. Adams presents to his fellow-citizens a general picture of peace abroad, and of internal and increased prosperity. He announces his having accepted the invitation of the new democracies to send Ministers on the part of the United States to Panama, who will share in the proceedings of the Republican Congress, and who, we doubt not, will direct their efforts to confirm their infant republics in a sense of what is due to their own dignity, and of what their actual strength may entitle them to exert in relation to their European neighbors. It seems to be the true expression of the President's views, that Spain need not expect further concessions as exclusive favors, except at the expense of the well

The finances of the republic are in the most flourishing condition. The whole expenses of their Government do not much exceed a million and a half sterling, including the civil, military, and naval departments. Our civil list only, costs very nearly as much. The whole debt of the United States is but 18 millions sterling, little more than half of our outstanding Exchequer bills, and about 3-5ths of one year's interest on the debt of England. The sum set apart for the redemption of debt in the United States amounts to 1-13th of the whole national debt remaining due, and to 6-7ths of the whole ordinary expense of the Government! So much for economy and foresight."

The army is said to be well organized, a School of Naval Instruction is recommended, and the navy is augmenting every day—the last addition to it being ten *sloops of war*, which for weight and strength of metal are a match for our 42 gun frigates. Upon the whole this Message discovers a bias towards peace, and a confidence of strength; the first of which must be as satisfactory to the friends of the Republic, as the second would be formidable to those who are not so. Times."

An immense structure is building near London, for the manufacture of pins, in which the pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery at the rate of 10,000 per minute."

A letter from Cadiz, of December 13th, speaking of the hurricane there, says that it was much more severely felt at Gibraltar, and that upwards of two hundred vessels were wrecked in the bay of that port. Some accounts stated that more than a thousand souls had perished."

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 133 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatska, which the Empress Catherine the Second caused to be built for them, granting, at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health."

DOMESTIC.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.

It appears, that at the letting of 25 miles of the Ohio Canal, at Kendall, on the 18th ult. there were 2530 applicants, 175 of which offered for the whole line proposed to be let. The contracts have been taken at \$26,000 less than the estimate made by the Engineers."

State Journ.

The Legislature of Ohio, that has just closed its session, was composed of 60 farmers, 36 lawyers, 7 mechanics, 1 merchant, 2 physicians, 2 printers, 1 miller, 1 surveyor, and 1 gentleman. Their place of nativity as follows, viz: Pennsylvania, 52, Virginia 21, Connecticut 12, Massachusetts 7, New York 7, New Jersey 6, Vermont 4, New Hampshire 3, Maryland 3, Delaware 1, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 3, Ohio 3. Last year, for the first time, there was one member, a native of Ohio; now there are 3. Only 4 persons, natives of that State, have ever been in their Legislature. The State was organized in 1803. Those natives, who have already had seats in the Legislature, must therefore have been very young. Can any parallel be found in history to the exploration, settlement, population, organization, and public enterprise, of this State—as yet not conquered from the savage, engaging its people, boldly, in a description of improvement, hitherto considered among the highest results of intellectual, as well as physical, cultivation, and amongst the most unequivocal proofs of redundant wealth? Nat. Int."

It is stated, that not long since, on Leaf River, Mississ., while a planer was from home, and his wife and five children, sitting in a room which had but one door, and no window, the house took fire, and the father, the mother, and the youngest child, who were in the room, were all killed. The mother, who was the first to be killed, was the first to be killed. In this hotel, the mother, who was the first to be killed, was the first to be killed."

youngest of the children and rushed through the consuming element, but such was her consternation, and she was so burnt, that the child was lost. The unfortunate woman ran to the nearest neighbor's, a mile distant, and expired. The house and five children were all consumed."

A man by the name of Randall, recently made his escape from the jail in Butler county, Ohio, by assuming the dress of his wife, who had been permitted to visit him. He had been confined on the charge of having counterfeited Spanish dollars, U. S. Gaz."

A very distressing fire occurred at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 26th ult. 4 houses were consumed, and not less than 40 persons were wounded by the explosion of gun powder, which blew up the whole range of buildings. Almost every person in the immediate vicinity was knocked down, either by the shock or by flying timber. Mr. O'Hare, a teacher, was shockingly mangled and burnt, and survived but an hour or two. Mr. Bloodgood had his collar bone broken, and his head and arm severely bruised. The paper of the 31st states, that the wounded are doing well. The houses consumed were occupied as counting rooms by E. R. Byrd and Co., James Taylor, J. Caulfield, A. Dickson & Co. and D. Darling, all of whom lost their books and papers. The other two were occupied as store houses, one of them by S. G. Swift, whose loss is said to be \$15,000. The principal losses of the others are their books. Some of the books supposed to be burnt, have since been found."

Nonroka, Feb. 14.

Conspiracy to Rob and Plunder.—An organized conspiracy among a number of Negro Boys of this town, to rob and plunder stores, dwellings, &c. has just been discovered. Their schemes were so adroitly concerted, by private signals and other devices, as to throw storekeepers and others off their guard while they bore off articles of merchandise from the counters, doors &c. These villains took a very wide and miscellaneous range, extending to Hardware, Grocery, Apothecary, Confectionary and Fruit Stores, and were in many instances perpetrated in open day—passages were entered in the evening while families were taking their tea, and Cloaks, Coats, &c. borne off. Ten of this association were yesterday brought up for examination before the Mayor, three of whom were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence; three were ordered to be publicly whipped, and four committed on a trial for Grand Larceny."

Mrs. Mary Stocker in the 103d year of her age, is now living in Galway, New York. She never saw any tea till she was 47 years old. When tea first came into use, the women used to carry cups and saucers in their pockets when they paid a visit. She never saw a potatoe until she was 20 years old, and her father was loth to plant them, fearing that they might overrun the ground and could not be rooted up."

Masonic.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New York closed a session of four days, on the 11th inst. at Albany. The Grand Chapter was attended by the Most Excellent De Witt Clinton, General Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the U. States. Measures were adopted for so amending the Charter of the Grand Chapter as to enable it to proceed immediately upon the erection of a beautiful and spacious Masonic Hall."

The good work of charity, says the Daily Advertiser, was not forgotten. U. S. Gaz."

Thomas J. Elliott has been returned a member of the House of Representatives, for Bradford county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lemuel S. Sear, and on Saturday last he appeared in the House, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Elliott's majority over Darius Bullock, the regularly nominated, was nine. Har. Chron."

Indiana.—Nathl W. Marks, Sheriff of Rush county, has been removed from holding any office in Indiana for five years. He was charged with having forged, altered and published, with intent to defraud the state, a certificate of the amount of revenue due from the county of Rush. His trial was by a regular process of impeachment, and is said to have excited great interest. Frank Rep."

From India.—The Indus Mail party's transport ship the Lotus, Capt. Chas. Brown, was lost on the 17th of July, on the Sagia Sand, at the mouth of the Hoogly. The sea was very high, and of 103 souls, only 44 were saved."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The amendment of Mr. Dorsey is to establish the district system, to make the electors vote viva voce, and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors who shall choose out of the two highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers to the election to the House of Representatives, providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose President and Vice-President from the two highest on the list."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

New Bankrupt Bill.—Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none, we presume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hayne, of S. C. The bill is, of course, very long, and evinces a degree of attention and labor creditable to the Committee, and deserving the thanks of all who are interested in the subject. It is impossible for us now, to find room for any thing like a detailed exposition of its provisions; but, the following brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our readers:—

The first section declares, in substance, that any Merchant, or other person engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.

The next section provides for the appointment, in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the U. States; and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissions are authorized, in all cases where the court shall deem them necessary.

When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Various provisions are made, in other parts of the bill, with the object of securing to creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, in proportion to the amount divided among the creditors. On its finally appearing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and was acted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts. A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner and Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors. The bill finally provides for the case of persons, other than traders, who, (though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill,) are permitted, on the application of the creditors, and with their own consent, to become bankrupts. Inte.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The Senate sat, with closed doors, yesterday, to a late hour, and it was supposed, from the lateness of the sitting, that the question respecting the Panama Mission would have been definitively settled. Such, however, we believe was not the fact. The question is supposed to be still open."

The Anniversary of the Natal Day of Washington, was duly observed in the City which is proud of bearing his name, by which it was by himself endowed—more rich in that gift than if he had bestowed upon it mines of gold and silver. Our Volunteer Companies turned out in handsome style, and fired salutes in honour of the occasion. The Masonic Fraternity paid due honours to the memory of their Grand Master."

In the evening a splendid subscription Ball was held at Carusi's Assembly Rooms, which was numerously and tastefully attended. Among the company present was the President of the United States, most of the Heads of Departments, a number of Senators, and many distinguished Congressmen. The music was excellent. On the 1st of July, 1800, the first of the Independence of the United States, there was a grand assembly."

ORIGINAL POETRY.
FOR THE ADAMS FESTIVAL.
ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR 1825.
The last rays of parting day retire,
While evening's sun still lingers in the west,
Does not the scene some tender thought inspire?
Does not its melting influence reach the breast?
And shall another year unheeded sink,
Into the bosom of eternal night,
Nor teach unhappy mortals yet to think,
Though every object round to thought invite?
Here melancholy nature seems to pause,
Between the extremes of two contrasting years;
Here time the separating curtain draws,
One sinks behind, another one appears.
Here too I'll pause upon this breathing place,
To pay my tribute to the parting year,
With melancholy joy its bliss retraces,
And o'er its sorrows sheds a feeling tear.
Who has not felt what visions of delight,
Around the young imagination play,
E'er cold reality breaks upon the sight,
And fancy's airy creatures lit away?
Those dreams were mine, I saw the young-eyed year
In joyous prospect o'er the nations rise,
Bright as the orient dawn did she appear,
And joy and pleasure sparkled in her eyes.
Fallacious dream! the scene has passed away,
Those hopes of bliss deceived my youthful mind,
And if I chance to pluck a flower gay,
It fades, but its thorn was left behind.
As often as I felt the influence of kind,
Of cheering mirth, an ever welcome guest,
Returning sorrow fasten'd on my mind,
And wrung with anguish all my feeling breast.
Oh! I had friends endeared by every tie,
Friends in whose bosom sympathetic rose
The kindling hope, and the heart-melting sigh,
Sharers in all my joys and all my woes.
And some are gone! alas! forever gone!
The shades of Death have snatch'd them from my eyes,
While others left me pining and alone,
To mix in friendship under other skies.
Soft sensibility, 'tis thine to swell
My bosom with the sympathetic sigh;
And it is sweet to feel thy magic spell,
While recollection's tear bedews the eye.
But cease, my wandering muse, through
guinea to roam,
And cease to pour this melancholy strain,
For life, though short, prepares for bliss to come,
Where joy and peace shall everlasting reign.
EMILIUS.

From the London Times.
PERKIN'S STEAM GUN.
The neighborhood of Mr. Perkins' safety steam engine manufactory near the Regent's Park, was on Tuesday thrown into great consternation by some tremendous reports, arising from the discharge of his steam gun. Since a fatal accident, which occurred several months ago, where a lady threw herself from a gig, in consequence, as it was at the time incorrectly supposed, of her horse having taken fright at the prodigious noise made by the steam gun, the terrific engine of destruction had not been permitted to be discharged by the individuals belonging to Mr. Perkins' concern. On Tuesday morning, however, soon after eight o'clock, patrols were observed stationed on all the roads leading towards the manufactory, accompanied by men with placards on boards, warning all passengers on horseback or in carriages to go through the Regent's Park, instead of proceeding by the high road leading in front of the manufactory. Soon after nine, numbers of military officers, in carriages and on horseback, alighted at the manufactory. They were soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, and immediately afterwards the discharge of steam, which had been previously occasional, and of comparatively slight force, commenced with a continued roar, resembling the loudest thunder we ever heard. The group of eminent persons then assembled consisted of his Grace the Master General of the Ordnance, and his Staff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General and many military officers of the highest rank, together with a Committee of Artillery and Engineer officers, who, it appeared, had been officially appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine into the merits of this wonderful specimen of human ingenuity and destructive power. The discharge of steam now became almost incessant for two hours, during which, its incalculable force and astonishing rapidity in discharging balls excited the amazement and admiration of all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, and imitated by artillery firing against an iron target, at the distance of 35 yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered on impact. In the next ex-

periment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed through 11 one inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at the distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed we understand that this plate had been brought especially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learnt on enquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket balls might be projected by its agency. To effect this he screwed on to the gun barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited,) nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gun powder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one half through its thickness. We heard several officers declare their belief, that had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was nineteen inches thick.

T. SCOTT, DENTIST,
From Hagers Town, Md.
ALTHOUGH the encouragement he has received, is induced to remain a few days longer—and offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity.
He will file, plug, extract, clean, and beautify the teeth, also put in teeth by the set or single, and will extract stumps with the greatest facility and ease to the patient.
Persons who cannot make it convenient to call at the Tavern of Mrs. W. W. W. (where he may be found) can be waited on at their own houses, if requested.
Feb. 14, 1826.

NOTICE.
As the Subscriber intends leaving Adams county about the first of April next, he is under the necessity of earnestly requesting all
PERSONS INDEBTED
to him, to settle their respective accounts, without delay.
Charles Oldroyd.
Feb. 14. 3t

FRESH GOODS.
Wm. E. Camp.
RETURNS his thanks to his former friends for past favors, and respectfully informs them, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, where he has laid in an additional supply of
DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,
which he has now open for sale at reduced prices, at his Store in Baltimore street. He also offers for Sale, at the above place,
TICKETS
in the 2nd Class of the Union Canal Lottery, &c.
He further informs the Public, that he has rented the large and commodious three-story brick house, corner of York street in the Centre Square, Gettysburg, now occupied by J. B. Danner, and John Hersh, Jr., where he proposes to open on the 1st of April, a large and well-assorted assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Feb. 14.

LOOK HERE!
THE Subscriber returns thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his business, and informs them, that he continues the
Boot & Shoemaking
business, at his old stand, West York street—where he has also on hand, a very extensive assortment of
SHOES,
of every description—which he will dispose of on moderate terms.
Having a pressing necessity for Money, he requests those indebted to him to call and discharge their accounts as soon as convenient.
Robert Taylor.
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. 1f

FOR RENT,
For one, two or three years, on very moderate terms,
THAT WELL KNOWN & LONG ESTABLISHED
STORE HOUSE,
now in the occupancy of John and Benjamin Darby, with a good Cellar. It is situated on the centre corner, on the main street in Taney Town, Frederick county, Md.—to which is attached a Back Building, which might suit a small family, with one room & a kitchen on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a large garret, a well of water at the kitchen door, a large stable, garden, and grass lot—of all which possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Application to be made to
John McKaleb.
Taney Town, Feb. 7. 4t

Next Scheme!
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Twentieth Class—New Series,
To be drawn on 29th March.

SCHEMES.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 do. 10,000 is	10,000
1 do. 5,000 is	5,000
1 do. 3,046 is	3,046
3 do. 1,000 is	8,000
16 do. 500 is	8,000
56 do. 100 is	5,600
57 do. 50 is	2,850
114 do. 20 is	2,280
1881 do. 8 is	15,048
14364 do. 4 is	57,456

16500 Prizes. \$137,280
Present price of Tickets only Four Dollars—Halves Two Dollars—Quarters One Dollar.
Orders for Tickets and Shares attended to by
John Hersh, Jr.
Agent for the Managers.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7. 1f

Notice is hereby Given,
TO THE CREDITORS OF
JAMES KING,
That the Subscribers will meet at the house of George Hersh, Innkeeper, Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of paying the dividends arising from the property of said James King.
George Walter, Trustee.
Abraham King, Trustee.
Jan. 31. 5t

MUSEUM
Foreign Literature & Science.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY
E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chestnut s. Philad'a,
At \$6 a year in advance, or \$7 50, if not in advance.
CONTENTS OF THE NO. FOR FEBRY.
Portrait of Francis Hopkinson.
1. The Eventful Life of a Soldier.
2. Memoirs of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
3. Canning's Speeches at Liverpool.
4. The Antonius—A Story of the South.
5. National Pride.
6. Watts's Literary Souvenir.
7. Bell's Observations on Italy.
8. The Dead Trumpeter.
9. How sweet to sleep where all is peace.
10. To an Infant.
11. Russian Literature.
12. Reminiscences of Michael Kelly.
13. Milton.
14. Anecdotes of Bishop Corbet.
15. Narrative of the Loss of the Kent East Indiaman.
16. The Hunting Alderman.
17. Miscellaneous Selections.
18. Literary Intelligence.
19. New British Publications.
It is estimated that the 95 pages contain the matter of 250 ordinary pages.
The Museum will be sent to any part of the U. S. free of charge on receipt of \$5 on account of the subscription.
Feb. 21. 3t

To Blacksmiths.
THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Right for using the
"Horizontal Lever Iron-hoop & Tire Bender,"
for the Counties of ADAMS & YORK, respectfully informs Blacksmiths and others, within the same, desirous of possessing themselves of this useful invention, that he will dispose of rights for the several Townships in said Counties, on reasonable terms.
George Reichter.
Gettysburg, Feb. 21. 3t
The Editor of the "York Recorder" will insert the above three times, and forward his bill to this Office for payment.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all persons, not to trust WILLIAM WILEY on my account, as I will not pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
Ann Wiley.
Petersburg, (York Springs), Feb. 16th, 1826. 3t

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county—Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 4th of March next, about
Twenty Acres of Land,
situate on Alloway's creek, Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Fink and others, on which is erected a
GRIST MILL,
part log and part stone. To be sold as the estate of JOHN SPITLER, deceased. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, on the premises, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known by
David Beecher, Adm'r.
By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clk.
Feb. 14. 1s

DOCTOR J. PARSHALL,
OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity. He can be consulted at all times, at his Office in Baltimore street, two doors south of Mr. Camp's store.
Jan. 10. 8t
Sheriff's Sales.
IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas and Alias Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following
REAL ESTATE
TO WIT:
A certain Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Leas, Henry Shriver and others, containing 41 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story log dwelling-house and log barn—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Blank.—ALSO,
A certain Tract of Land, situate in Lattimore township, Adams county, adjoining the York county line, lands of the heirs of Isaac Deardorff, deceased, and others, containing 17 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house and log kitchen—seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Poph.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate part in Lattimore, and part in Huntington townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Oliver, Caleb Beales and others, containing 132 acres, more or less, on which are erected three log dwelling-houses, log barn, log better shop, two log stables, log spring-house, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Stephen Speakman.—ALSO,
The Interest of Andrew Walker, in a certain Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Ferree, Peter Egryre and others, containing 242 acres, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick dwelling-house, bank barn, part stone and part log tenant house, log weaver's shop, spring-house, &c. with an orchard.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Livingston, John Sample and others, containing 175 acres, more or less, part clear, part woodland—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Adam Livingston, deceased.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams

county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Shriver, dec'd, Jacob Shank and others, containing 86 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling-house, brick do. (with a spring in the cellar) double log barn, log still-house, brick smith-shop, brick oven-house, waggon-shed, cider-press under roof, with an orchard.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Parr, deceased, Joseph Lefever and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling-house, log barn and spring-house, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Ecker.
The above Property will be sold separately, or together, to suit the purchasers—and as it will sell best.
ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Fink, the heirs of Joseph Stalley, deceased, and others, containing 220 acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling-houses, one of which is weather boarded, the other rough cast, two log barns, smith shop, smoke house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Philip Wolf, deceased.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing 300 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Wert, Job Dix and others, on which are erected two log dwelling-houses with kitchens, both weather-boarded, and painted, two bank barns, one brick, the other log, spring-house, waggon shed, and corn crib—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John B. Arnold, deceased.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sheffer, David Stewart and others, containing 116 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling-house and log barn, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Bartholomew Hoke, deceased.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Armstrong Campbell, David Harman, the heirs of Samuel Weaver, deceased, and others, containing 185 acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling-house, with an adjoining log do. log barn, frame hay house, waggon shed, one log tenant house, log springhouse, and other log buildings, with an excellent orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Alexander Campbell & Josiah Coulter.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, containing 180 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Alex. Campbell, Peter Trosle and others—on which are erected a log dwelling house, log barn, waggon shed and spring-house, with an orchard.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, containing 60 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Galbreath, Samuel Hutchison, and others, on which is erected a log house.—ALSO,
A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing 60 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Ferree, Rife and others, on which is erected a log house—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Armstrong Campbell.—ALSO,
A Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, containing 47 acres 94 perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Dietrick, Peter Beavenour and others, on which are erected a log dwelling-house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John Deloph, deceased.—ALSO,
the life estate of David Hoover in a certain Tract of Timber Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing Three Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Rider, the heirs of John M. Sherry and others.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place, In pursuance of a Writ of Alias Vendition Exponas,
A certain Tract of Land, situate in Menallen and Franklin townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Valentine Felt and others, containing 255 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 2 story log dwelling-house, bank barn, half stone, half log, saw-mill, stone spring-house, weather-shop and orchard, &c.—seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Weaver.
And to be sold by me,
T. C. Miller, Sheriff.
Sherriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Feb. 14. 3t